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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Sheridan on the Indian Slaughter.

The Cadet Investigation—The Tax on Tobacco—Senator Revels—The Treasury Balance—The Busted Impeachment—Central Branch Pacific Railway—The District Territorial Movement — Proposed Arctic Expedition—Political Affairs in Virginia—The Tax on Pork Packers—Gov. Stevenson Refuses to Accept Golladay's Resignation—He must Stand an Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1870.

The Cadet Business.

The Cadet Committee to-day heard a report from two of its members who went over to Philadelphia to examine Milward, who was so ill he could not come here. He testified that Covode would not appoint the boy till he acquired a residence in Covode's district; that Covode never received any money in the matter, and that none was ever tendered him. The Committee is satisfied that Mr. Covode did nothing wrong. Witnesses were also examined in the case of Churchill, of New York, and the evidence shows, as every body believed it would, that there is no cause for action against this gentleman. General Schofield arrived here to-day to testify in the case of Butler, of Tennessee, and will be called on Monday.

The Tobacco Tax.

The tobacco delegation have had a full hearing before the revenue office and Ways and Means Committee, and this evening left for home. They ask for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound, but go home with the impression that the Committee will not come below twenty-four cents.

Senator Revels.

Senator Revels received a large number of letters congratulating him on his admission to the Senate. The Legislature of his State has passed resolutions of that character, which he laid before the Senate by request. It has also asked him to urge the removal of all political disabilities of the people of Mississippi, which he strongly supports.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed the bill directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridge's Battery Association, Chicago, ten captured twelve-pound guns, of obsolete patterns, now condemned and in the Rock Island arsenal, to be placed around a lot in Roschiel Cemetery, Chicago. He has also signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or exchange the present site for a custom house at Nashville and get a new site, which is not to cost any more than the present site is worth.

The Treasury Balance.

The currency balance in the Treasury vaults to-night was $9,578,000, and the coin balance $47,500,000.

Bounty for Regular Army.

Various discharged soldiers of the regular army living here, have started a movement to get a bounty equal to that paid volunteers during the rebellion. They held a meeting last night, adopted resolutions, and appointed a committee to lay their case before Congress.

Grand Torchlight Parade.

Arrangements are being here for a grand torchlight parade as soon as the President announces the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which he cannot do until Georgia and Texas are admitted.

The Currency Bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a long meeting to-day, and talked over the Senate currency bill, which they are likely to report some time next week.

The Busted Impeachment.

The House Judiciary Committee are making up a report on the Busted Impeachment case. As they have concluded that there is no cause for action against him, he has gone to Alabama to hold Court again.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1870.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railway.

Both Railroad Committees of Congress unanimously reported in favor of the bill giving the Central branch of the Union Pacific an extension from its present terminus at Waterville, Kansas, to a junction with the main line of the Union Pacific at a point not more than the one hundredth meridian. The measure is in the nature of a bill declaring what construction shall be given to former acts affecting this road, and the bill requires the Leavenworth company to file a writing releasing all further claim against the government. The road now runs westwardly from Atchison toward the interior of Kansas, and the commissioners think that it is of little value unless it has a connection with the main line. The bill embodies a land grant, but explicitly provides against any further money subsidies. The matter has for some time been in controversy, and the indications are more favorable to the road than at any time heretofore.

Gen. Sheridan on the Piegan Massacre.

Letters and telegrams have been received from General Sheridan relative to the Piegan massacre. He says he will furnish all the facts in the case as soon as he receives full reports. He charges Vincent Collyer and others with suppressing material facts to Colonel Baker's credit, for the purpose of relieving him before the people, and doing injustice to that officer. He says: "So far as the wild Indians are concerned, the problem which the good people of the country must decide upon is, whether shall be killed, whites or Indians? They can take their choice. Since 1862, at least eight hundred men, women and children have been murdered in the limits of my present command in the most fiendish manner." He gives details of outrages committed upon women which are too horrible for publication; says indictments for murder coming under his own observation are similar to a hundred others, and that the country must be loose between the murderer of whites and the shooting of Indians, adding that it would appear as if Mr. Collyer wanted these horrible outrages to women to go on.

The Secretary of Columbia.

The citizens of Washington are to have a hearing before the District Commission of Congress to-morrow on the bill establishing a Territorial Government. The present is by far the strongest movement in this direction and against the City Hall ring that has ever been inaugurated. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee, was interviewed yesterday, and his views appeared in the Sunday Herald this morning. He said he was in favor of the territorial project, but would amend the bill so as to put a limit on taxation; provide that only the lower branch of the Legislative Assembly be elective; give the appointment of the Governor and upper branch to the President, and that the stress in control of the new Government; compel the United States to pay taxes on its property, and do away with the whole system of relief bills for city and district.

Arctic Explorations.

Captain Hall's lecture Saturday evening, on Arctic explorations, drew out a very large audience. The President, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, Secretaries Cox and Belknap, and many members of Congress were present. Captain Hall is confident that great commercial advantages will result from further explorations near the North Pole, and that if parties going out will live as the Esquimaux do on what the country produces, they can travel without danger of scurvy. He will start out during his absence, and was in excellent health all the while. He wants Congress to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to be expended by the President or a commission, that he may make a third voyage of a scientific and commercial character, and a bill in this interest will probably be introduced this week.

The Virginia Republicans.

Special dispatches from Richmond do not speak favorably of the progress of the new movement to unite all who support Gen. Grant's administration against those in opposition. The regular Republican State Executive Committee ten days ago made propositions looking to the union, but they have not yet been responded to by the friends of the State Government in sympathy with the Republicans. Governor Walker and his friends hold that there is no need of mixing in political affairs at present; that this can be done next fall, and that the wisest thing now is to give attention to home matters, and get the affairs of the State in good condition.

"Kayditshep" Testimony.

General Schofield is here in answer to a summons of General Logan's committee to testify in Butler's case. The evidence he will be able to give, however, is not material. The following amusing testimony was given in regard to Edwards, the member from Georgia in the last Congress: "Me and Billy have been friends for years, and being on a drunk together one day, I was approached by a good looking gentleman, whose name I forget, but who lives at Willard's: I was asked if I couldn't get a kayditshep from him. I didn't know what was meant by the word, but supposing it was a favor, and he done told me that he had one to spare. Then the man from Willard's asked me about it again next day, and I done told him that I could get it. Now Billy owed me some money and the man said he could pay me rightsmart for it. Billy done signed the papers, and I give them to the man from Willard's, and he done paid me six hundred dollars. Billy never knew nothing about the money, but I loaned him something to pay his hotel bill and git him out of town. I drawed on him for that are money and he didn't pay it, and I done writ to him about it, but he don't answer my writin. I don't know the name of the boy, but I think he was rejected, and the man from Willard's told me so. I don't know nothing more about the case."

Tax on Pork Packers.

On Saturday, in compliance with the request of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, called upon Commissioner Delano to ask that the order for beginning to collect the tax on pork packers as provision dealers might be further postponed. Mr. Delano finally agreed to further extend the time to June. The first order of delay applied only to Cincinnati; but the same course will doubtless be pursued in all quarters. The Ways and Means Committee have a provision exempting such dealers in the new bill, and hope to get it through by June.

Revenue Collector Removed.

The removal of Col. Lewis as collector of internal revenue in the first district of Indiana, does not in any way involve his integrity. It was for a violation of the law, which seems to have been the practice under his predecessor for the convenience of those who had tax to pay, but from which it is not known that any loss has ever resulted. The department however, determined to break up the practice by the removal of Lewis.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1870.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

The question has arisen, and is freely discussed here, whether the calamity that befel the Oneida would have occurred but for the order of the Navy Department, which requires its steamers to dispense with steam and use sails, except in time of storm or action. But for this the Oneida would not have been in the helpless condition she was when run down by the Bombay.

VISIT TO THE PRINTING OFFICE.

The President visited the government printing office at noon to-day, upon invitation of Mr. Clapp, and inspected the machinery and the manner of conducting business.

TAX ON PORK PACKERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has deferred the payment of manufacturers' tax against pork packers until the 1st of June next.

CAPT. HALL'S LECTURE.

Capt. Hall delivered a lecture to-night at Lincoln Hall, to a dense audience, including the President, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of Congress. He related his experience in the Arctic regions, and said his intention in coming here was to ask an appropriation of $15,000 for an expedition to the North Pole in the interest of science, and to the benefit of geography and commerce. He said the last discovered, he believed, was the most extensive whaling ground. He was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President Grant for disbursement. This remark was received with applause.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

GOLLADAY'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr. Golladay, refusing to accept his resignation as member of the House of Representatives, saying that his duty to his State, his constituents, and his own honor demands a thorough investigation of the charges against him in relation to the sale of cadetships by the only cadet to which he is amenable.

DEPOSITS OF BANKS.

Owing to the large number of national banks which have been discontinued voluntarily or otherwise as designated depositaries of the public funds, the books of the Treasurer now show a reduction within the year of the amount deposited as security for public deposits from $35,500,000 to $17,000,000 or $18,000,000.

APPLICATIONS FOR WORK.

In consequence of the resumption of work in the various Navy Yards, the Department has lately been besieged by applications for employment. They are generally referred to the commandants of the different Navy Yards.

DELAYED DOCUMENTS.

The finance report, which it was thought would have been issued from the office of the public printer to-day, will be finished in about ten days. The reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Navy Department, the Treasury and Internal Register, and other prominent official documents, are expected to be communicated in a few days.

ARGUMENT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs recently heard an argument against the bill of Senator N. S. Morris, giving the full under consideration proposing the consolidation of Indian tribes and nations, and the establishment of a territorial government over them.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 5, 1870.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.

Should another tournament be going on between the Atlantic, Mutual, Athletic and Red Stocking Base Ball Clubs, looking to the holding, in Brooklyn, of a grand contest which shall decide the championship of the championship, succeed, it will surpass in general interest all the single contests that have hitherto taken place. Supposing the Atlantics, as stands, is that the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, should come from New York and single engagements will take place as follows: Beginning on Monday, the Atlantics will play the Cincinnati Red Stockings; on Tuesday, the Cincinnati Red Stockings; on Tuesday, the Mutuals and Athletics; on Wednesday, the Red Stockings and Mutuals; on Thursday, the Atlantics and Athletics; on Friday, Red Stockings and Atlantics; on Saturday, Mutuals and Athletics. The club winning the greatest number of games to take the title.

CROOK AND FARMINGTON.

Cook and Farmington, charged with complicity in defrauding the Government in liquor gauging, have been acquitted by Commissioner Betts. Cook was subsequently arrested on another charge, on a warrant issued by Collector Bailey, and gave bail in $15,000.

SENATOR GRIMES IMPROVING.

A letter from Senator Grimes, dated Naples, February 12, says he is improving, although not good, is improving, and that he is much better than last summer.

FIVE YEARS.

Jerome Bradley, connected with the larceny of $19,000 worth of bonds from Morrison, Dixon & Co., has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

MEETING OF THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Cuban League of the United States was held at Delmonico's this evening. General Quesada was expected to be present, but he and General Lopez were absent on Cuban business, and sent letters of apology. General McMahon presided. Among those present were Generals Burges, Barnard and Schoonmaker, Van Allen and Cassius M. Clay. It was resolved to hold mass meetings in the leading cities of the United States in order that the sentiments of the American people be expressed on the Cuban question.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1870.

ARRIVES ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday made a searching investigation into the cause of the recent riot among immigrants on Ward's Island, and come to the conclusion that the so-called rioters were not without sufficient foundation, and refuse to pay the charges. The money taken was all to the same purpose—cook bad and not enough to go round. There were only five in confinement, but two vessels of six hundred persons, and these changed their minds in the morning after reading matter of any kind was provided; clothing poor and soon got covered with vermin; beds uncomfortable; bedding not often changed and generally dirty.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS ONLY.

A petition is receiving many signatures here, asking Congress to withhold any more of the public lands for the advantage railway companies, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of immigrants and settlers.

RAILROAD OPENING.

The extension of the Hackensack branch of the Erie road to Hillsdale, twenty-one and a half miles from Jersey City, was opened yesterday.

STRIKE.

The laborers on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Paterson have struck for higher wages, but the contractor refuses to accede to their demands.

TRIAL OF FULLERTON.

The trial of Executive Fullerton positively begin to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court. An enthusiastic friend of the accused yesterday offered to bet $10,000 against three cents that he would not be convicted.

PARDONED.

Alexander Reno, sentenced to twenty years in the State prison for outraging a child two years old, has received a pardon from Governor Hoffman, through the exertions of the Russian Minister, on condition of leaving the country at once. His father is an officer in the Russian army, and a member of the personal staff of the Czar.

ACQUITTED.

Emanuel Wellock was acquitted at Trenton on a charge of embezzling $50,000 while acting paymaster in the Navy.

FALSE.

The *Sunday News* pronounces false its story of last week, that Nathan Kingsley had absconded with $30,000.

BURGLARY.

A burglary is reported on Friday night at the store of Park & Tilford, 921 Broadway. It is said they were robbed of twenty-one hundred dollars.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Michael Tobin, a butcher and sheep dealer was knocked down last night in Thirty-fourth street by two men, and robbed of $12,000.

WOOL'S FALL THERE DOES.

The near approach of gold to par occasions a disinclination on the part of members of the Gold Exchange to pay their dues. Several expulsions are talked of from the room.

PENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

It appears in the stormy proceedings in the Fenian Senate on the night Meehan was shot had reference to an invasion of Canada, which O'Neill urged, while a majority of the organization were opposed thereto, considering such a movement, before all branches of the Brotherhood united, rash in the extreme.

DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIAN.

George W. Havertrick, of Erie, Pa., died here suddenly to-day, of heart disease, aged forty-five.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Meeting of Internal Revenue Officers—Richland County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 5th.

A meeting of internal revenue officers of Northern Ohio has been called to meet in this city on Wednesday next, March 9th.

The Richland County Agricultural Society held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to hold their annual fair on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next.

The Democrats are organizing for the spring elections, and have called the nominating meetings for March 19th.

Snowing nearly all day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Committee on State Affairs in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature to-day reported unanimously against the proposition to remove the Capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The House has agreed to adjourn on the 21st inst. A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was rejected was laid on the table.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1870. NO. 118.

CONGRESS.

THE ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.

Interesting Debate in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House the consideration of the Georgia bill was continued, and Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed his argument against the bill reported by General Butler. He contrasted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House last Congress, and those through mistake; the fact being that six members out of seven were admitted, in criticism of the theory that the government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, had not been signing "Provisional Governor of Georgia," but "Governor of Georgia;" that his messages to the Legislature were not addressed to the "Provisional Legislature," but to the "Legislature of Georgia," and that the test oath, which all officers of provisional government were required to take, had not been taken by the officers of the existing State government. Besides, he also wanted to know whether a provisional government could ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. What became of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia, if the theory was correct that the Legislature was only provisional and illegal?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied—A provisional legislature is just as lawful and regular, and has the same power within the scope of its authority as any other legislature.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked—According to this bill the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional, but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by such a Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal; therefore in the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was also illegal. Why not declare that Bullock shall be Governor for the term of his office? Why it was monstrous, and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that the people of the error was charged by the State Treasurer with stealing and appropriating the money of the State, to have no excuse for the bill—was that it not passed the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—How would you save it?

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (ironically)—Why, of course, pass a law installing Republican officers for life, and declare that the tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendency in the South than by holding elections. That way is by an act of Congress. That is the way to do it. The gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) on yesterday raised the cry of murder in the House. When he wanted to pass the bill to open up reconstruction bills, he got up in the House and cried "murder, murder, murder," and the murder of the Ku Klux got the bill passed. Whenever one of the bills was to be passed the Democratic Party would raise the cry of murder, some great outrages, and immediately the committee on reconstruction would get together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, and a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia, and had been in sympathy with them to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and got his assistants, aiders, went to Georgia, and got his assistants, aiders, went to Georgia, and got his assistants, aiders

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY MARCH 7, 1870

THE total abolition of the In[come] not impossible. A strong [fe]eling exists on the part of Congress, [and] representatives may be sure that they could not [be] re-elected if they were strictly [hon]est people. The [cap]ital not [to] pay its share, has not been realized in practice; nor is it likely that it can be. The greater portion of all that is collected under it is from incomes which really should be exempted from the burthen—the salaries and small incomes of the class with whom the struggle of life is hardest.

THE New Hampshire Democrats "went a-wooing" with the Labor Reformers, and the result is that the former have lost all their political character, and the leaders are wrangling whether they have a candidate for Governor in the field or not. A sharp game to secure control of the Legislature indneed the Democratic State Committee to make an arrangement with the L. R. party, agreeing to support its candidate for Governor. General BADEAU, the Democratic nominee, repudiates the agreement, and wide spread demoralization has set in. Ten days ago it was doubtful whether the Republican candidate could be elected on the popular vote. Now it is conceded he will have no trouble. So much for tricks in politics.

THE steady decline in gold last week, coupled with the apprehension that greenbacks will soon be quoted at par, has had the effect of unlocking the hoardings of years, which are rushed to market to secure the remaining premium. The "stocking" savings are thrown out of course. Another effect is the appearance of silver within the past four or five days, in mercantile transactions, at widely separated points, disproving the theory of any local cause producing the result. We hear that some small dealers in this city have commenced paying out silver coin in change, and the same announcement comes by telegraph from Eastern and Northern cities. Just at present this may be only an ingenious contrivance to attract custom; but it is nevertheless a noticeable and important fact. In 1861 silver remained in circulation for some time after gold had been driven out, and its gradual reappearance now may be safely regarded as a pretty sure indication of a return to a solid financial basis. Just when that will be is a question depending on many contingencies about which there are numberless opinions.

THE resumption of specie payments will result in a large expansion of the circulating medium of the country; much larger in fact than the inflationists in Congress have ay be more clearly [fig]ured figures. Should [one] hundred millions of a [re]gulated issue become currency, and inflate the circulation to that amount. But then we have seven hundred millions of paper currency the gold value or purchasing power of which has not until recently been over five hundred and twenty millions. But if the premium on gold is knocked away, we shall have with the coin and paper in circulation *nine hundred millions of currency.* The danger under this rate of expansion is obvious. A wild era of speculation may be inaugurated, values will go up, and every department of trade and commerce will be unduly stimulated. If we are warned by the past, the brakes will be put down, and the amount of paper in circulation gradually and cautiously reduced. After the war of 1815, the country resumed specie payments in 1821; money was abundant, mammoth speculations and an inflation of credits followed until 1824–25, when the crash came and the bubble of a redundant circulation burst. It was not until after a return to specie payments that the penalty was enforced. It was the same way in Great Britain, upon the close of the war with Napoleon, and when specie payments were resumed. The wildest era of speculation ever known ensued, which was followed by a great commercial crash, when the weakening but inevitable process of contraction came. From this, it is reasonable to conclude, that the same causes which now appear to be dawning on the country, will produce the same results experienced in Great Britain and the United States nearly fifty years ago. First, remarkable prosperity, wild speculation, and then a disastrous reckoning. Only there should be wisdom and virtue enough in this country to avert the evils of which the past warns us.

THE PROPOSED THEOLOGICAL AMENDMENT.

All persons interested in the subject, doubtless carefully read the proceedings of the Theological Amendment Convention, reported in our issues of Friday and Saturday. By considerable numbers, in parts of the country remote from one another, the action of this Convention was looked forward to with decided interest. To very many persons the general object avowedly aimed at by the men prominent in this movement, presents itself as a matter of living import to be instantly approved or instantly rejected. By a much greater number it is viewed as a subject invested with more than ordinary historical significance. The mere terms unavoidably employed in its discussion suggest memorable conflicts, struggles, sufferings and triumphs of humanity in the past. Then again, probably not a few may sincerely approve the measure proposed, and yet, warned by the teaching of history, may dread the consequences of the ultimate logical and practical development of the principle involved in it. Surely it is neither just nor charitable to assume that the leading friends of this amendment desire a union of church and state in this country. But is not the desired addition to the Constitution a clear recognition of the principle upon which such a union has always rested? Is it not probable that the fathers of the Constitution avoided the admission of the principle into that instrument because they forsaw and feared the practical results of its evolution? Only on this supposition are we able to reconcile their public actions with their known private opinions, only in this way can we account for the absence from our organic law of a principle which under strict limitations we know to have been dear to a majority of the statesmen of the Revolution. But

"To know
Both spiritual power and civil, what each means,
What each serves—"

Those great men had learned, and under the impression of fresh traditions of ancestral persecution and with deep convictions of the evils of secular sway over souls, they seem to have deliberately left out of the Constitution a principle susceptible of an interpretation and application injurious to the utmost spiritual freedom. Time has justified their wisdom. With all our vices and shortcomings, in no other Christian land has religion such power over the hearts of men, as has been secured under our "godless Constitution."

An objection to the agitation of the proposed amendment that strikes many, we doubt not, with much force, is its probable perpetuity. The recognition of "GOD IN CHRIST" in the Constitution would seem to many grossly defective. We may not reasonably hesitate to assume that a fuller statement of Christian theology would be demanded and might properly become the subject of popular appeals and an object to be gained by persistent endeavor in all the modes by which objects are gained in a democracy. It is quite certain that even the incorporation of the Apostles' Creed in our fundamental law would not satisfy all. The adoption of the Athanasian symbol might be urged next.

There are, we think, sufficient indications that the movement which has begun is likely to become the subject of widely-spread and earnest discussion. Those abstract principles which underlie all government will be illustrated and debated—and as the result, clear and well defined views of the relation between religion and government, between civil and spiritual power, will, in many minds, take the place of blind assent, or of vague and erroneous images. In this way, and in other ways, good may flow from the agitation. In the convention which met in Pittsburgh, last week, the proceedings were marked by quiet earnestness and dignity. Several of the speeches made were very eloquent, and evidently the product of much thought. The tone and tenor of the resolutions adopted and the addresses delivered, and the ecclesiastical relations of many of the persons conspicuous in these preliminary proceedings, indicate a very broad Christian movement. It evidently comprehends the so-called liberal, or heterodox, as well the Orthodox sects. On the other hand, the prominent public instructors of the people who have de[no]minations either indifferent or hostile to it, are men of equally various [opi]nions.

THE LATE JAMES BURLINGAME.

There is a point of [view] in which Mr. BURLINGAME may be justly regarded as having been "fortunate in the opportunities" of his death." In recognizing this, there is nothing incompatible with real respect for his character, or sincere regret for his loss. The phrase expresses a sentiment familiar to the ancient Romans, by which they meant that a person had been summoned away from the trials and conflicts of life in the full possession of the esteem or admiration of his countrymen, at the very crisis of his earthly career, when his past had been crowned with achievements, the glory of which might have been abated in the future, either through his own mistakes, or by the nemesis which was supposed to attend upon extraordinary successes. Mr. BURLINGAME when he died was in the maturity of his fine faculties. He lived long enough to accomplish the most important part of his commission as the chief of the Chinese embassy, as of all the European powers, the Russian is likely to present the least objections to whatever the Celestial diplomatists have to propose. Then, there can be no doubt that at Pekin there has been and still exists a strong tendency to reaction against the policy which Mr. BURLINGAME had some influence in originating. Among the American and English residents on the China coast opposition to his embassy has been developed. As the result of these causes there is a possibility, we may even say a probability, that the great occidental embassy may turn out a failure. But should this calamity happen, it may now plausibly, perhaps reasonably, be alleged that the influence of its western chief in change, and the same announcement comes by telegraph from Eastern and Northern cities. Just at present this may be only an ingenious contrivance to attract custom; but it is nevertheless a noticeable and important fact. In 1861 silver remained in circulation for some time after gold had been driven out, and its gradual reappearance now may be safely regarded as a pretty sure indication of a return to a solid financial basis. Just when that will be is a question depending on many contingencies about which there are numberless opinions.

THE resumption of specie payments will result in a large expansion of the circulating medium of the country; much larger in fact than the inflationists in Congress have ay be more clearly [fig]ured figures. Should [one] hundred millions of a [re]gulated issue become currency, and inflate the circulation to that amount. But then we have seven hundred millions of paper currency the gold value or purchasing power of which has not until recently been over five hundred and twenty millions. But if the premium on gold is knocked away, we shall have with the coin and paper in circulation *nine hundred millions of currency.* The danger under this rate of expansion is obvious. A wild era of speculation may be inaugurated, values will go up, and every department of trade and commerce will be unduly stimulated. If we are warned by the past, the brakes will be put down, and the amount of paper in circulation gradually and cautiously reduced. After the war of 1815, the country resumed specie payments in 1821; money was abundant, mammoth speculations and an inflation of credits followed until 1824–25, when the crash came and the bubble of a redundant circulation burst. It was not until after a return to specie payments that the penalty was enforced. It was the same way in Great Britain, upon the close of the war with Napoleon, and when specie payments were resumed. The wildest era of speculation ever known ensued, which was followed by a great commercial crash, when the weakening but inevitable process of contraction came. From this, it is reasonable to conclude, that the same causes which now appear to be dawning on the country, will produce the same results experienced in Great Britain and the United States nearly fifty years ago. First, remarkable prosperity, wild speculation, and then a disastrous reckoning. Only there should be wisdom and virtue enough in this country to avert the evils of which the past warns us.

THE PROPOSED THEOLOGICAL AMENDMENT.

All persons interested in the subject, doubtless carefully read the proceedings of the Theological Amendment Convention, reported in our issues of Friday and Saturday. By considerable numbers, in parts of the country remote from one another, the action of this Convention was looked forward to with decided interest. To very many persons the general object avowedly aimed at by the men prominent in this movement, presents itself as a matter of living import to be instantly approved or instantly rejected. By a much greater number it is viewed as a subject invested with more than ordinary historical significance. The mere terms unavoidably employed in its discussion suggest memorable conflicts, struggles, sufferings and triumphs of humanity in the past. Then again, probably not a few may sincerely approve the measure proposed, and yet, warned by the teaching of history, may dread the consequences of the ultimate logical and practical development of the principle involved in it. Surely it is neither just nor charitable to assume that the leading friends of this amendment desire a union of church and state in this country. But is not the desired addition to the Constitution a clear recognition of the principle upon which such a union has always rested? Is it not probable that the fathers of the Constitution avoided the admission of the principle into that instrument because they forsaw and feared the practical results of its evolution? Only on this supposition are we able to reconcile their public actions with their known private opinions, only in this way can we account for the absence from our organic law of a principle which under strict limitations we know to have been dear to a majority of the statesmen of the Revolution. But

"To know
Both spiritual power and civil, what each means,
What each serves—"

Those great men had learned, and under the impression of fresh traditions of ancestral persecution and with deep convictions of the evils of secular sway over souls, they seem to have deliberately left out of the Constitution a principle susceptible of an interpretation and application injurious to the utmost spiritual freedom. Time has justified their wisdom. With all our vices and shortcomings, in no other Christian land has religion such power over the hearts of men, as has been secured under our "godless Constitution."

An objection to the agitation of the proposed amendment that strikes many, we doubt not, with much force, is its probable perpetuity. The recognition of "GOD IN CHRIST" in the Constitution would seem to many grossly defective. We may not reasonably hesitate to assume that a fuller statement of Christian theology would be demanded and might properly become the subject of popular appeals and an object to be gained by persistent endeavor in all the modes by which objects are gained in a democracy. It is quite certain that even the incorporation of the Apostles' Creed in our fundamental law would not satisfy all. The adoption of the Athanasian symbol might be urged next.

There are, we think, sufficient indications that the movement which has begun is likely to become the subject of widely-spread and earnest discussion. Those abstract principles which underlie all government will be illustrated and debated—and as the result, clear and well defined views of the relation between religion and government, between civil and spiritual power, will, in many minds, take the place of blind assent, or of vague and erroneous images. In this way, and in other ways, good may flow from the agitation. In the convention which met in Pittsburgh, last week, the proceedings were marked by quiet earnestness and dignity. Several of the speeches made were very eloquent, and evidently the product of much thought. The tone and tenor of the resolutions

THE "POST" AND PURITANISM.

Why France was Infidel and England Deluged in Blood.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Post*, in its leader of Saturday, in this article takes occasion to air Puritanism, which was one form ism, and may be a very legitim of attack in the *Catholic.*

"France," we the *Post*, "became a nation of in England was deluged in blood, b the attempt to make the people the creeds and dogmas of the preachers." We have el persecutions by the nating in the awful new and the dra- dded to the Godless lives of the aries of the Romish Church, it has always appeared to us, made France infidel; and England was made subject to the deluge the *Post* speaks of, by bloody Mary and the fires of Smithfield.

When the Romish Church can point to one solitary country on the whole face of the earth where it had power, and accorded freedom of conscience, then may its disciples preach to Protestants about freedom. We do not favor bigotry for, or bigotry against Rome; we are opposed to the objects of the assembly in question, but we protest that the *Post* should abstain from its frequent flings against every shade of Protestantism, or it will be generally regarded as more sectarian than political.

A PROTESTANT DEMOCRAT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A DIRGE.

Softly!
She is lying
With her head upward.
Softly!
She is dying
Of a broken heart.

Whisper!
She is going
To her final rest.
Whisper!
Life is growing
Dim within her breast.

Gently!
She is sleeping;
She has breath unlike her last.
Gently!
While you're weeping,
She to heaven has passed.
—*Charles G. Bostmon.*

A year ago the Spanish Government sold a loan of fifty millions of dollars for seven millions, and of this only one-quarter has ever been paid up, and since then the current revenue of Spain has not paid one-half of the current expenses. The people do not pay their taxes, and the agents and servants of the Government are not paid. Among all the branches of the public service the army alone gets any money, and even its pay is heavily in arrears.

At the Ritualistic (Episcopal) Chapel of St. Albans, there are various new developments of ritual to start an inquiry on the part of the low churchmen, whether the present faint dividing line from the Church of Rome, will continue much longer to exist. Rev. Dr. Noyes officiates.

The sale of ice on the Isthmus of Panama is a monopoly, for which the Boston Ice Company has just contracted to pay to the Columbian Government $275 a month for the term of three years. The use of ice has become absolutely necessary on the Isthmus, and the right to supply this luxury was sold by the Government at auction, and the premium was raised from $200 a month under the previous contract to $275.

The Connecticut Republican Convention passed the following resolution with reference to the tariff: "*Resolved*, That we favor a tariff abundant for revenue, and as far as possible so devised as to relieve labor, equalize the burdens imposed, encourage a diversified industry and avoid strengthening monopolies. We deprecate frequent changes in tariff legislation as deranging the calculations of capital and inflicting unforseen suffering upon labor."

Emperor Napoleon generally goes hunting every Saturday in winter, in a quiet old post chaise, with a jolly party of twelve or fourteen gentlemen, and one or two of his private police. He may be seen driving in the Bois de Boulogne, apparently free from care, on any pleasant day.

Mr. Brown, of the celebrated banking house of Brown Brothers, was at one time blessed by his wife with twin boys. He said this was what perplexed his domestic relations. As he was doing business in the name of Brown Brothers, he could not see the consistency of his wife having children in Baring Bros.

A "bloated British harristocrat" just arrived seeing an immense amount of bunting displayed from the roofs of the houses, the other day, inquired his "big[ass]" and scrutinizingly inquired of a bystander, "My dear fellow, an' aw! what are h'all these 'ere bits of stuff flyin' from the 'owzes for?" A newsboy standing near "was on the lay" for the "biarsted action of aristocracy," answered: "Oh, this is Birthington's wasaday, and they are drying the linin he wore and 'fit' in, in the Revolution."

A Minnesota lumber merchant reports that about 100,000,000 feet of logs will be banked this winter in the pineries of the Rum river and the upper Mississippi—much the greater quantity on the latter stream. This is equal to the quantity cut last winter, and there are about 30,000,000 feet of last winter's logs on hand, which gives an unusually large stock for the coming season.

Letters from the grain trade of France, are for the most part written in a tone of depression, through the continued weakness of prices in spite of the resistance offered by sellers in the provinces; and they complain, with some bitterness, of the news from Scotland, as sent by telegraph, presenting no promise of any modification in the aspect of things.

The Bishop of Metz is the prelate who presented a gold pen to the Pope, as an offering from his diocese, and who, when Pius IX. graciously remarked that it should be used to sign the degrees of the Council, touched a spring in the handle and produced a thousand franc note, saying: "You see, Holy Father, that my diocesans have not forgotten to supply the paper also!"

The routes formerly controlled by the Adams Express, which were surrendered to the Merchants' Union Express, are to be again transferred to the control of the original company in consideration of the payment of $900,000 to the Merchants' Union. One-third of the amount has been paid.

The Alton *Telegraph* announces that Gen. John A. Logan will not be a candidate for re-election as Congressman-at-Large. It, therefore, nominates Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby county, for the position. Mr. Moulton, it will be remembered, resigned the place in 1868 in General Logan's favor, although he was entitled by precedent and custom to a renomination.

John La Mountain, the famous aeronaut died at South Bend, Indiana, on the 14th of February. La Mountain's life was full of startling adventures and of incidents, which were frequently more interesting than agreeable. He was among the most fearless aeronauts in this or any country, and pursued his chosen profession with a higher object than to mere ly make money by exhibiting himself.

A chemist in Albany, while expatiating on the discoveries of chemical science, announced that snow possessed considerable heat. An Irishman present said chemistry must be a valuable science, and asked the lecturer how many snowballs it would require to boil a teakettle. This was a poser.

Dr. Buisson, of Paris, is said to have saved the lives of eighty persons during his professional practice, who had been bitten by mad animals, simply by the use of the vapor bath, for seven consecutive days, heated to a temperature of from 130 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Kentucky mules in large numbers are being driven to Georgetown, where the market is said to be good. Some returning dealers represent that prices keep up remarkably well, while others insist that much stock must be disposed of in Nashville to more advantage than further South after the expense of transportation is added.

Bishops of the English Church are moving for a new translation of the Bible. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the believers in verbal inspiration are bitterly opposed to revision. It also states that there are many texts in the New Testament upon which creeds are built and sermons preached, yet are not to be found in the Sinaitic Codex, the most ancient of the manuscripts we possess.

Among brakemen on the Erie road are said to be several talented gentlemen, including an accomplished physician who left his home owing to domestic difficulties; also, a graduate of Princeton College, and a victim of Wall street speculation.

The Viceroy of Egypt's latest foible is a married American beauty, whose influence over his highness has been the theme of Cairo gossip for several weeks past.

It is pleasing to find an influential paper like the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declaring that it is idle to pass laws and make appropriations for the encouragement of immigration into Kentucky until she can boast a common school system as inviting as that of the competing States. It says that the State is incapable of receiving large accessions from the skilled and educated agriculturists and artisans of Europe, has lost the annual increase of its own population by emigration to the region of common schools. Kentucky is paying the penalty of adhering to the slave system after the other States surrendered it up.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending February 26: Boston $472,499; New York $8,556,000; Philadelphia $149,296; Baltimore $151,419; New Orleans, from January 22 to February 13, $466,955; total $1,879,767. When will Philadelphia wake up? The lowest in the list, she ought to keep pace at least with Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT assumed the Presidency with a distinct avowal that the principal as well as the interest of bonds was payable, and should be paid, in coin; and Congress re-echoed that declaration in a vote which was substantially a party division—the Democrats for paying in greenbacks; the Republicans for paying in coin. Gen. Grant made one of the Republican majority his Secretary of the Treasury, and he commenced paying according to the Republican programme. For a time, capitalists hesitated, and doubted, and cavilled—humbled musty aphorisms about "new brooms," &c., and wondered how long this would last —but at length they became satisfied that there was no sham about it, and their distrust was succeeded by confidence. That is the whole story. Any one who is in debt, and embarrassed, and distrusted, can reestablish his credit by the precise mean employed by Gen. Grant and Mr. Boutwell to restore that of the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A LETTER from the Assistant Secretary of State was read at a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, in New York, calling attention to the fact that the English Government intended disposing of the surplus vagabonds and paupers of London by shipping them to the United States. Measures will be taken by the Commission to guard against such an event, and they have written to Minister Motley, who is requested to remonstrate with the British Government against carrying out such a design.

GOLD.

The Losses, Gains and Dangers of Resumption.

The Gold Market on Friday—Hopes, Doubts, Fears and Speculations—Probable Resumption of Specie Payment by New York Banks—The Effect on Values—A Retrospect in England and the United States.

Although gold in New York touched 112¾ on Friday, on Saturday a halt in the downward tendency is reported, and the market closed at 113⅝. The action of the Senate to-day, on the funding bill, is awaited as the next point upon which the gold market will turn. The belief that gold will come down to 100 has had an exciting effect on finances and the general business of the country. Trade is stimulated by the shrinkage in values; cotton declines and stocks tend to a bottom price, the natural result of a return to a gold valuation.

GOLD AT PAR A MEASURE OF INFLATION. Should gold go to par the six hundred millions of a commodity which is now merchandise, like cotton or produce, and which ties up two hundred and twenty-five millions of currency, would change its values; cotton declines and the circulation by adding its volume to the circulating medium. Gold, for carrying which interest is now paid, would then command interest itself. Instead of only eight hundred millions of paper set off against two hundred millions of gold and six hundred millions of general wealth, (including stocks, bonds, &c.,) the *regime* of gold at par would give us a thousand millions of money against six hundred millions of general property. The very gold which, on account of the premium, was an object of value and a rival to stocks and merchandise, would, by being added to the stream of money, enhance the same stocks and merchandise. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the great inflation in England in the beginning of the century, when the south Sea and like bubbles were floated upon the public, and when shares rose to fabulous prices, was the sequence of the return to specie payments, the country being flooded with paper money, the volume of the circulation being increased by the restoration of coin to currency. It was when the government commenced contracting the paper money that the reaction began which ended with the great financial and commercial crash of 1825. Thus it will be seen, there are two currents always operating in New York. The "bulls" look for higher prices. The "bears" expect a grand smash as gold goes to par, and that stocks will be included therein.

A WESTERN VIEW OF THE SAME PHASE OF THE QUESTION.

The Chicago *Tribune* agrees with the above theories that as soon as greenbacks come to par with gold, or as near to it as they can come to par with silver, we shall have a sudden "inflation" of the currency by $200,000,000 of gold, the effect of which will be at once invigorating and healthy. The two years immediately following the resumption of specie payments and the return of gold to circulation, in 1821, were characterized by such an abundance of money and inflation of confidence and credits that a crisis and crash cameon in 1824 and 1825, directly traceable to speculation caused by the influx of gold, a crisis which, the *Tribune* thinks, if we only avoid it we may hope to escape. Here is the *Tribune's* view, somewhat similar to the above New York speculations:

We have now $700,000,000 of paper currency, the gold value or purchasing power of which has not until recently been over $520,000,000. Knock down the remainder of the premium on gold, and we shall then have $900,000,000 of currency, all of which can be exchanged for gold. Can there be any lack of money, any possibility that prices generally will not advance, with a currency of $900,000,000 afloat at par with gold? The greater danger is that our present period of prosperous speculation will be succeeded by one of excessive and ajocular prosperity. The fact is, however, stand the present pressure, do what we can to overcome the remaining premium on gold, and put upon a sound basis and maintain the currency as soon as we can. The more suddenly it is done the better. Whoever has the nerve to do it will be blessed" will have in this city a new and very practicable significance.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ice houses on the Hudson and in the neighborhood of New York contain but little ice, a scarcity during the coming season is anticipated. In the Upper Hudson, canal boats which have been frozen in are being filled with ice from bays and adjacent creeks. At many of the bays inside the railroad track farmers who haven't much to do in the winter time have been stacking ice, and there are many heaps of three, four and five hundred tons. In some of the towns on the Hudson, basements and cellars of private houses, wooden sheds and outbuildings have been filled with ice from the bays. There is very little, if any, channel ice stored. It is not improbable that there is more ice housed to-day than at any time in five years before, notwithstanding the fact that the large houses on the Hudson are comparatively empty. The storing of ice on private account has been heavier, in fact, than was ever known before.

PROF. RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, in his interesting book of travels in Japan and China, speaks of the recklessness of foreign vessels in navigating the Japanese and Chinese waters, and says it is a common thing for them to run down native craft without stopping to rescue those on board. It happened, in a single instance, of the conduct of the captain of the steamer Rosalind, that he ran down a boat, and had run down the Oneida, that he may have thought it was a native vessel that he had injured, and that it would not pay to stop and see what damage he had done. But this makes his conduct none the less reprehensible, and he will doubtless find out that he made a very bad mistake, if this proves to be the explanation of his conduct.

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For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST
KEYSTONE
BOLT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.
Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.
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Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES;
MINING AND HOISTING ENGINES;
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1870.

There is no change to notice in the leading features of the local loan market at the close of the week. The supply of loanable funds seems to keep pace with the ordinary demands at the present time. In some instances the volume of discount means has been greatly increased by the sale of large blocks of government bonds by some of our local institutions a few days before they dropped to their present low prices. The proceeds of these sales will be invested in first class business paper or good mortgages on city property at reasonable rates of interest.

—In New York the week closes with an easy feeling in the money market. The banks generally take a cheerful view of the course of the market, for the next few weeks, and in some instances are lending at 6@7 ₱ cent. for 60 days on stock collaterals. It is conceded that as the fall in gold increases the purchasing power of the currency, the present volume of circulation is capable of effecting an enlarged amount of exchanges, and that virtually there cannot be being felt-tied. This view has its effect upon lenders generally, and the natural tendency produces to an easier condition of the money market. Call loans on stock collaterals are made at 5@6 ₱ cent., and on Governments at 4@5 ₱ cent.

—The gold market continues demoralized and weak, the price having ranged between 113½ and 114. The extreme decline has produced such an important modification of the general feeling relative to the probability of resuming specie payments, that it is difficult to estimate what may be its effect upon the measures of Congress on financial questions. It is very commonly remarked, "we have got so near the specie basis that we may as well go the whole length," and this sentiment appears to be the controlling element of legislation relative to the debt and currency in a more conservative direction. One of the anticipations of this result which prevents gold from reacting, as usual, at the present decline, is that there are few who care to buy gold largely for a rise, and the fact that the lending market is pretty well "fat" indicates that the money market is pretty well oversold; after lending without interest, however, 35@40 per cent. will be paid for carrying.

—The stock market has been fairly active and decidedly buoyant. The large holders argue that the fall in gold will make money easier, and are therefore in favor of higher prices. On this theory, and also upon the view that the dividends on stocks become more valuable as gold declines, quite a good deal of feeling, and some of the larger operators are sanguine of higher prices. The chief activity is in Lake Shore and Northwestern, which are especially firm.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the successive sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 5, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	156½	156½	155½	155½	155½	155½
Erie	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Harlem	144	144	143½	143½	143½	143½
Reading	97	97	97¼	97	97	97
Michigan Central	120½	120½				
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	137	137				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	73½	73½
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	120	120	120½	120	120	120
St. Paul	46	46	46	46	46	46
St. Paul preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Toledo and Wabash	44	44	44	44	44	44
Toledo and Wabash pref	78	78				
Fort Wayne	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Chicago and Alton	118	118			118½	118½
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34	34	34	34	34
Western Union Telegraph	81	81	81	81	81	81
Pacific Mail	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Adams Express	69½	69½			69½	69½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	26	26			26	26
American M. U. Express	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
United States Express	50	50				
Merchants' Union Ex	6	6				
Gold	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Friday	Satur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	156½	156¾	¼	
Erie	25	25¼	¼	
Harlem	143½	143½		
Reading	97	97		
Mich. Central	120½	120½		
Mich. Southern	86½	87½	¼	
Illinois Central	138	137		1
Chev. and Pitts	97½	98	½	
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾	¼	
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	119½	120	½	
St. Paul	46	46		
St. Paul preferred	76	76		
Tol. and Wabash	43½	44	½	
Fort Wayne	91½	92¼	¾	
Chicago and Alton	118	118½	½	
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	34	½	
Western Union Telegraph	81	81		
Pacific Mail	60½	60½		
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American M. U. Express	27½	27½		
United States Express	50	50		
Merchants' Union Ex	6	6		
Gold	113½	113¾	¼	

—An important feature in the Funding bill, which will meet with the popular favor is the great length of time to be given in which to liquidate the National debt. It is not intended that the present generation shall pay it off or the half of it. Of those who favor making posterity pay its just proportion of the existing debt which was incurred for the benefit of future generations as well as for the present, Senator Sumner is prominent, and advocates with much earnestness long bonds, on the popular plea of lessening the burdens of the present. On this side of the issue, report says, the President inclines. He was, half a year ago, of opinion that the true interest of the country required the earliest possible removal of the public debt, and if we have got so far that the energies of the country should be directed to it, he would be now more than ever confirmed in this opinion. Nor is the success of legislation relative to the debt and currency in a more conservative direction to be anticipated. If of this result which prevents gold from reacting, as usual, at the present depression. The masses are few who care to buy gold largely for a rise, and the fact that the lending market is pretty well "fat" indicates that the money market is pretty well oversold; after lending without interest, however, 35@40 per cent. will be paid for carrying.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.
The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

ON DUTY.—Lieut., James S. Orton, who some weeks since had his leg broken, is on duty in the watch house office.

WRONG NAME.—It was Officer Moon who went to New York after a false pretender from Braddocks Field, a few days ago.

TEMPERANCE.—A temperance order has been instituted at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward. Meetings are held weekly in the school house.

MEETS TO-NIGHT.—A special meeting of the American Protestant Association is called for this evening, at their hall, No. 52 Fifth avenue.

THE TAILORS.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union meets this evening, at Saenger Hall, Grant street, for the consideration of "business of great importance."

WATER WORKS EXPENDITURES.—The running expenditures of the Water Works department of our city government for the month of February, were $6,696 25.

SCARLET FEVER.—By reference to the report of the Physician to the Board of Health, it will be seen that seven deaths from scarlet fever occurred in the city last week.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.—The Sixth ward School Board expended about three thousand ($3,000) dollars last month. This is for the teachers' salaries which are paid out of the Central Board Fund.

DUQUESNE GRAYS.—As already stated an election for First Lieutenant of the first company will be held this evening. The second company meets in the armory every Tuesday evening for drill.

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of City Councils will likely be held this week. There is a great deal of unfinished business from last meeting and some new business to be transacted.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Campbell, the popular and obliging conductor of Car No. 5, Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, resigned his position on Saturday to engage in business pursuits.

NEW ROAD.—A project is on foot for the construction of a road way in the Sixth ward, from the vicinity of the Pipetown School House, on Second avenue, up Boyd's Hill, eastward to a point near the head of Magee street.

COL. GOSHAN, the Oriental Giant, has been re-engaged for two weeks longer, at Barnum's Museum, and can be seen from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Man Fish also has been re-engaged, and will enter his tank daily, at 3 and 8 P. M.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.—The Pension Agent at this city is busily engaged in paying the semi-annual instalments. His office in the Custom House has been thronged with applicants since the opening of the month.

A RUMOR.—We were informed yesterday that a little boy while on his way to school on Friday evening, was attacked near Soho, by a crowd of bad boys and so severely beaten that death ensued on Saturday morning. The Coroner has not been notified of any such death, and not being able to trace it to any reliable foundation, we merely give it for what it is worth.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Among the permits granted for the erection of buildings during the last week by Inspector Reed, is the following: Inspector, was four to Mr. Watson for four dwelling houses, on Fifth avenue, between Federal and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, each be two stories high, pressed brick fronts, slate roof and finished with all the latest and modern improvements. They will cost about $5,000 each.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Patrick Connor, while driving a coal cart along Penn street, Saturday afternoon, fell off near the Twelfth ward station house. One of the wheels of the heavily loaded cart passed over his body and bruised him severely, besides causing some internal injuries. The man was immediately picked up and taken to his home on Liberty street, and a physician summoned. The recovery of the unfortunate man is considered doubtful.

AMERICAN ROMANISM.—MRS. J. MCN. WRIGHT, author of "Priest and Nun," and "Almost a Nun," will lecture this evening at Masonic Hall, on "American Romanism in the School, the Convent and the Confessional." Mrs. Wright is a graduate of a convent, and a spellbinding and entertaining speaker. She has given the subject carefull in her own case, and her experience has learned much that will interest the public generally. Having visited the city for the purpose of attending the Christian Convention of last week, she was persuaded by her friends to give the lecture announced for this evening. Let her have a full house and a fair hearing.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician of the Board of Health, reports thirty-three deaths in the city during the week ending February 28th, of which eleven were adults and twenty-two children. The diseases are stated as follows: Croup, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; abscess, scarlet, 1; rupture and inflammation of bowels, 1; softening of brain, 1; scarlet fever, 7; congestion of brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; debility, 1; premature birth, 3; railroad injury, 1; drowned, 2; scald, 1; cephalitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; whooping cough, 1; compression of brain, 1; epileptic apoplexy, 1. Of the above deaths were of one year, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 3; from 2 to 5 years, 6; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 10 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 1; from 90 to 99 years, 1. Males, 16; females, 17; white, 31; colored, 2; total, 33.

St. Patrick's Day.
A meeting was held at Lafayette Hall, Saturday evening, to make further arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day on the 17th inst.

Mr. Owen Fitzsimmons was called to the chair on motion of John A. Strain, Esq., and the object of the meeting stated to be to hear the report of the Finance Committe.

The Committee reported that the Order of Hybernians had tendered Lafayette Hall free of expense.

The Committee on Hall reported that Andrew Burke, Esq., had consented to deliver the oration.

It was stated that three hundred dollars would be needed to defray the expenses of the proposed demonstration. A number of subscriptions to the fund were received and the meeting adjourned.

The Late Capt. Martin and His Alleged Wife.
The statement that the wife of the late Capt. Martin, who was lost by the explosion of the Maggie Hays, had committed suicide by jumping into the river from the deck of a boat, after looking at the remains of her husband, **has been authoritatively contradicted.** The lady who committed suicide was insane on a monomaniac on the subject of her husband's death—but she had never looked upon the remains of Capt. Martin, for they were not exposed to the view of any persons but the undertaker and his men. She had escaped from the care of her friends, and as her sole theme was the death of her husband, those on the boat might naturally conclude that she was the wife of the unfortunate Captain. The woman also was not drunk, however, is totally without foundation. Capt. Martin was to have been married in a few weeks, to a young lady residing a few miles below this city, on the Ohio river. We make the above statements at the request of a friend of the late Captain Martin.

Real Estate Sales.
The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 1 and 5, 1870:

Geo. Hagley to Geo. Johnston; March 4, 1870; 129 by 206 feet in Charlesville, Harrison township.....$750
John E. Williams to Jos. Maukis; January 8, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Isabella street, Twenty-third ward.....$450
Wm. D. Welsh to Owen Corcoran, March 3, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Greenfield avenue, Thirteenth ward.....$1,050
Hen. Bellwood to Wm. D. Welsh; March 1, 1870; same as above.....$750
Thos. Mellon to Edward Bailey; February 25, 1870; lots 53, 54 and 55 in Nook and Cassell's plan, Bedford street, Pittsburgh.....$7,500
Henry McVaugh to Wm. Anderson; September 1, 1869; 19 acres and 5 perches in Crescent township.....$2,500
E. F. Young to Wm. B. Anderson; January 24, 1868; 2 acres in Sewickley township.....$2,300
Mary Ann and Oliver Sheets to T. Weldon October 2, 1869; 2 acres in Snowden township.....$80
Wm. Ewing to B. H. Means; February 23, 1869; 160 acres and 5 perches in Moon township.....$1,200
Fred Gutendorf to Elizabeth Gutendorf; February 24, 1868; 25 by 100 feet on Penn street, Pittsburgh.....$10,000

Jail Calendar.
The following is a list of the prisoners confined in jail, whose cases will come up for trial at the present March term of the Court of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions:

Murder—John Reese.

Larceny—Simon Furrener, Patrick Campbell, Jacob Beltler, Mary A. Gracey, George Lacy, A. Fullman, Benjamin Jones, Emma Harper, Samuel Hambright (four cases), James Raymond (three cases), Margaret Sattler, David Morgan, Louisa Graveston, James Hiriand, George Heuven, John Eain, William Frankenraugh, John Brady, John Evans, James Scanlon (two charges), Emanuel Mahley, Samuel Johnson, Wm. Reil, Wm. Thompson (two charges), Jacob Glenn, John Cleridence, Gracey, Grace Lee.

Assault and battery—Henry Ward, Jacob Lartz, John Frank, Thomas Whalen, two charges, Billy Mitchell, Wm. Gracey, Thomas Stanley, John Jackson.

Larceny by bailee—James Girst, W. H. Arnold.

Selling liquor without license—James Williams.

Fraudulently making legal instruments—James Johnston.

Felonious assault and battery—Kate Walters, Patrick Welsh, David Hall.

Agravated assault and battery—Michael McGuire.

Mayhem—Michael McGuire.

Burglary—John Rouch, Arcubald Montague.

False pretences—Andrew Drumgold, George Roe, Wm. Thomas.

Adultery—Wm. Byerle.

Forner et cet—Wm. Byerle, David Griffith.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Palmer and Crosby had a substantial benefit on Saturday evening, the house being crowded in every part. Harry Hotto was greeted with thunders of applause, and at the close of the first play was presented with a silver salver and goblets by the beneficiaries and a few friends, Manager Canning making the presentation speech.

This evening Mr. Frank Mayo makes his appearance as "Badger" in the "Streets of New York," in which character he has made as great a reputation as Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

THE RINK.—The ice at the Rink is in splendid condition for skating, and a good foundation having been obtained, it will continue in good condition for months yet. Mr. Brown, the manager, is leaving nothing undone to promote the comfort and pleasure of his guests. Skaters should avail themselves of the present opportunity to indulge in this healthful exercise.

TURNER'S HALL.—The fifth exhibition of tableaux vivants representing Scripture History, after the celebrated drawings of Gustave Dore, will be given this evening by the Pittsburgh Turners, at their hall on Sixth avenue. The subjects are interesting as will be seen by reference to the card in another column. The descriptive part will be given this evening in English as well as German, so that every one in the audience may thoroughly appreciate the tableaux.

THE LATE CONVENTION.

The Recognition of God in the Constitution.

Sermon by Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

Rev. F. A. Noble delivered an eloquent and logical discourse to his congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, on the subject of the recognition of God in the Federal Constitution. We give the sermon entire, and know that it will command an attentive perusal:

"For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations."—Psalm xxii. 28.

"And it shall come to pass, If they will diligently learn the ways of my people, to swear by my name, The Lord liveth; as they taught my people to swear by Baal; then shall they be built in the midst of my people. But if they will not obey, I will pluck up and destroy that nation, saith the Lord."—Jer. xii. 16-17.

"Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord."—Ps. 33:12.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."—Prov. 14:34.

"For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."—Is. 60:12.

"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."—Ps. 9:17.

I yield to no man in the sincerity and earnestness of my convictions that God rules in all human affairs; and that the abiding prosperity and happiness of a people are conditioned upon substantial obedience to the Divine will. And I have selected, for our contemplation this morning, passages which seem to me amongst the most explicit declarations in the Bible, in assertions of this broad and vital fact. As will be seen, they open the subject in a variety of aspects, but in the truth which they declare, in the obligation which they assert, in the rewards which they promise, in the calamities which they threaten—they all alike converge on the point of the absolute identification of national well-being with national subservience to the purposes and requirements of God. These passages locate supreme governorship with God; and in them He stands forth crowned as the august and rightful Sovereign of all the tribes and kindreds and kingdoms of the earth. They associate blessedness with acknowledgment of God, exaltation with righteousness. Those who forget and refuse to serve Him, they menace with woes which shall destroy and waste them into utter annihilation. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how language expressive of God's control over nations—of God's right to command nations, and of the supreme power, success or defeat, which shall surely wait upon the following, or rejection of Him in the career of nations, could be more clear and full and emphatic. The sole authority of all governments, and Burnett's Law-Giver of all intelligences—the true Leader of all peoples, and the Judge of all actions, the Scripture from beginning to end salutes and reverent Him as the Lord of Lords and King of Kings. And He not only has this high and royal presidency over all who govern, but each official of the State wields a power that has been ordained of God and is so far as he is a "terror to the evil" and a "praise to that which is good" the minister of God. So near does God come to us and so close to our relations to Him even in civil functions. And the most rational and commanding question which any nation can put to its own heart is this, "What shall we do shall we take and how shall we acquit ourselves so as to receive the Divine favor?" For this, happily, there is no controversy, or if there is a controversy it is between the very, very few who are pronounced atheists and deists and men who believe that there is a Divine ruler of this Universe, yet denies that he is made known, however, to pass from the general theory of acknowledgment of God to the practical, and to accept, to the specific details of the duty, questions and divisions arise. And in such an issue insist with all their might, on one method of expressing reverence and confessing dependence and allegiance. They, not less, insist with equal zeal on different measures for accomplishing the same result. The framers of the Constitution at all agree in the recognition of God in the Constitution. All agree in the premise that this nation must bring itself into conformity with God, and that the profession of faith be made responsive to the blessings of the Divine equity and holiness—or the ultimate—perhaps speedy ruin is certain. But how is the most satisfactory and effective way can it be made so that God is to be known as the supreme Lord of this land? An association composed largely of men who have been officers in the Christian church, some of them of high position in church organization, had a fear of their influence—while all are noted for their Christian patriotism, think this result can be best secured by so amending the fundamental ordinance of the nation that the name of the Lord and His Christ shall be written in it, and in the forefront of our organic law. They think, indeed, that whatever else we do we are still wanting in the proper acknowledgment until this omission of the name of God from the Constitution has been remedied. And it is due to fact to say that this is not a new question. From the outset of the Government, in its existing form, there have been those who deeply regretted the absence of all reference to the Christian religion in our great national compact. In an "Address of the First Presbytery in Massachusetts to the people of New Hampshire," bearing date "Newburyport, October 28, 1788," and to George Washington, President of the United States," congratulating him on his recent "unanimous election to the highest office in the world," occur words to the following language: "Among these (defects in the plan of government) we are unhappy in the want of a religious test, that grand engine of reformation, and preservation of purity of morals which we should not have been alone in rejoicing to have seen some *explicit* acknowledgement of the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, inserted somewhere in the Magna Charta of our country." Washington, in reply, interesting and instructive in itself, is exceedingly pertinent to this discussion. "The first object of importance," he says, "which you recommend, is the adoption of a constitution